

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 17th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Welhmi	About WEDNESDAY, 17th June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, the 26th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembli	About the end of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIA	Broc	8th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	9th June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Mailin	22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnel	23rd June, 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; a Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS 25

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July	* CEYLAN 26th Nov.
* OUESSANT 27th Aug.	* CORSE 11th Jan.
* MALTE 12th Oct.	

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.
New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Soetts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJILATJAP	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half June	JAPA	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

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MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

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Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, and October, 1907.

GERMANY IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

PROPOSED NEW SHIPPING SUBSIDY.

Berlin, April 29.

The Bill authorizing the Imperial Government to grant an additional annual subsidy of £25,000 to the North-German Lloyd Company for its mail and general steamship services between Australia and the Far East has been sanctioned by the Federal Council and has now been submitted to the Reichstag. In return for this grant the North-German Lloyd Company undertakes to resume its services every two months from Simpson's Harbour and other ports of call in German New Guinea to the Sunda Archipelago, Batavia, and Singapore, and the company will further arrange for the steamers of the so-called Austral-Japanese line to call at Yap Island, in the Caroline group. These services will be additional to the monthly service between Sydney and Japan, and they will be supplemented by the company's regular services between Simpson's Harbour and the chief German stations in the Bismarck Archipelago. The speed of the steamers to be employed is fixed at 11 knots.

The first attempt on the part of the North-German Lloyd, some eight years ago, to establish a through service between Singapore and Sydney via the New Guinea ports failed, owing to the slowness of the boats and the undeveloped condition of the German possessions in the South Seas. The services were consequently abandoned, and from 1904 onwards the company devoted its chief efforts to the improvement of the monthly services from Sydney and Brisbane to Herberstshoh, the chief New Guinea ports, Hongkong, and Yokohama. At Simpson's Harbour in Blanche Bay, a large wharf has been constructed by the company at a cost of £32,500, and larger steamers have been provided for the coasting trade in the German archipelago. These improvements in ways and means of transport and communication have met with local appreciation, but they have not proved remunerative from a financial point of view. The North-German Lloyd estimates its losses in the South Seas during 1905 and 1906 at a total sum of nearly £65,500, and the company consequently represents that, unless an additional subsidy is conceded by the Home Government, it cannot take its due share in the development of the German South Sea Islands, which, as competent judges attest, have a promising future before them.

The preamble to the Bill in which the additional subsidy is proposed gives a detailed account of the natural resources of the islands, in which valuable deposits of phosphates have been discovered. In proof of the growing prosperity of German New Guinea and the adjacent island groups, it is intimated that the existing Customs duties are to be raised and that a general 10 per cent. "advorem" duty will shortly be introduced in New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the Caroline Islands. The total increase of revenue from the Customs is estimated at nearly £25,000. The trade of the islands with Australia in 1906 amounted to over £75,000, and, although the Chinese and Japanese trade was valued at only about one-third of that amount, it is felt that the resumption of direct steamship communication with Singapore will open up another market for the produce of the islands. It is pointed out, moreover, that a connection with Singapore would furnish the islands with a fresh source from which to draw their supplies of rice, and would do away with their dependence upon the Hongkong market. Above all, the Singapore connection would enable the islands to obtain their supplies of labour from the Malay Archipelago, the natives of which are more suitable for work in the rubber plantation than Chinese coolies.

The Government proposes to apportion the new subsidy of £25,000 to the line between Australia and Japan, in return for additional services in the South Seas, and to endow the resumed service between German New Guinea and Singapore with an annual grant of £13,500, which will be subtracted for this purpose from the North-German Lloyd's subsidies in aid of its existing lines. The new subsidy works out at 2.7 marks (about 2s. 9d) per sea mile, which represents about half the amount of the rate paid for the company's other Far Eastern services.

If the Reichstag votes the new subsidy of £25,000, which will have retrospective effect from April 1, the total sum of the North-German Lloyd's subventions will amount to £304,500 a year. The Japanese line to Australia receives from the Japanese Government a subsidy of about £48,000.—Times.

DEBTS OF DON CARLOS.

CROWN ADVISERS DECIDE AGAINST KING MANUEL REPAYING THEM.

Lisbon, May 3.

Notwithstanding King Manuel's expressed desire to repay the money advanced to the royal house on Don Miguel's jewels, and to continue payment of the pensions granted by the late King Carlos, the Council of Ministers has decided against this course.

The Council state that the amount required, which would reach a total of over £350,000 would so impoverish the royal revenues that they could not stand the strain. Laudable as is the young King's desire to repay to the nation the debts contracted by his father, it could only be done by his Majesty contracting fresh obligations in the shape of loans.

The Prime Minister intends to propose to Parliament that the royal debts shall be considered cancelled. It is expected, however, that this will raise violent protests from the Republican opposition.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., has now 4,000 Cubic Feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Store will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1907.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MANILA."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of June, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908.

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FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"DORTMUND."

Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TODAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ARCADIA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moolten*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and H. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1908.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 11th of June, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Cases of 575 Mts. 40.50 per Ctn.

In Cases of 115 Mts. 40.50 per Ctn.

In Cases of 115 Mts. 40.50 per Ctn.

In Cases of 115 Mts. 40.50 per Ctn.

In Cases of 115 Mts. 40.50 per Ctn.

In Cases of 115 Mts. 40.50 per Ctn.

In Cases of 115 Mts. 40.50 per Ctn.

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.WHITE
MUSLIN
BLOUSES

\$3.75

4.25

5.00

6.25

7.50

8.00

8.50

9.75

11.00

12.25

15.75

NEWEST
OBTAINABLE.DAINTY.
SMART.
GOOD VALUE.W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,

Des Voeux Road,

and
28, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

SATURDAY,

the 6th June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

OLD JAPANESE TEMPLE BUDDHAS,

DAYMOS, CLOCKS, NETSUKES, INO,

GINGASA, OLD LACQUERED WARE,

IVORY CARVINGS, BRASS BRONZE

FIGURES, BOWLS, AND VASES, ARITA

AND MAKUDZU WARE, KAGA TEASETS,

KINKOSAN VASES AND TEA SETS,

SILK-EMBROIDERED WARE, MOTHER-

O'PEARL INLAID SCREENS AND

PANELS, CARVED CHERRYWOOD

TABLES, CHAIRS AND SOFA, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908. [556]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER

& CO. to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th June, 1908, at H.M.'s Naval Yard

Extension, commencing at 11 A.M.,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT,

ROD IRON, &c., &c.

ALSO

THE WHOLE OF THEIR

OFFICE FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

WRITING TABLES, DRAWING

BOARDS, COPYING PRESS, CHEST-OF-

DRAWERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUNT-

ERS, CLOCKS, BAROGRAPH, 3 MILNER'S

IRON SAFES;

AND

The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD" and 2 LIGHTERS.

N.B.—Special attention is called to the

"Milner's" Sales mentioned above, as being

in excellent condition, they were imported

new and have been in use for only a few years.

On View from This Date.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [545]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER

& CO. to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

THURSDAY,

the 11th June, 1908, at Noon, at Ma-tau-kok,

A QUANTITY OF

OLD IRON, RAILINGS, FURNITURE,

&c., &c.

A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at

11 A.M. to convey intending Purchasers.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [556]

Intimations

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [57]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, DUNDAS STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. [58]

THE INDIAN INFERNO.

A DAY IN THE HOT WEATHER.

No green underfoot; no blue overhead. No clouds, no colour anywhere, but des and khaki, and the copper of the earth meeting the copper of the sky in a metallic horizon.

Work began at six. At eleven one can still hang on because there is release at twelve. But at 11.30 one feels that a few moral fibres need tightening lest one sink into drowsy capitulation. Involuntarily one is being attacked by the malady which infects the East, breeding apathy and surrender. The punkah coolie has succumbed. The sentry in the verandah is asleep.

The strings of the day's work are being collected. Officials, clerks, servants are giving an account of their stewardship with great fertility of invention. Servants lie glibly, clerks prevaricate, officials deprecate the naked and indelicate truth. The daily tale of shirked responsibilities is repeated. A depended on B, who depended on C, who is sick, or gone, "to attend the marriage ceremony" of a relative.

More orders are given and listened to with deference. "It shall be done. To-morrow your honour will see. Yesterday the Contractor did not come." "Very good, words." "It shall be obeyed."

An official with shifty eyes is called to the Presence for a reprimand. The man's policy is to appear frankly submissive and with downcast eyes to admit neglect and promise reform. He found that meekness paid better with his last chief than equivocation.

"You must remember, Babu Raja Ram," the Presence concluded, a little mollified. "We are all parts of a machine, and if one detail of the organism fails the whole is thrown out of order. If there is one thing an Englishman hates, it is to see a man undertake work which he does not intend to carry out."

"By your honour's kindness I will learn improvement. The natives of this country are of too inferior character. The English are very good."

"That will do, Babu Raja Ram," interrupts the Presence, who prelers the fertile liar.

"Cursed, cow-eating son of a —," mutters Raja Ram, as he glides obsequiously out of the room. "May you be mutilated and given over to the crows!"

The clock is on the stroke of twelve. The wheels of the dogcart grate in the porch. There only remains the file of petitions for "casual leave" on the table. Female relations are dead or dying. Daughters, sisters, nieces are being married. Clerks themselves are "sick." Children are to be tonsured and invested with the holy thread. Anniversary ceremonies are to be paid to the shades of departed parents.

And the Presence is informed that all sorts of social and religious bans and disabilities attend the breach of any of these functions. "Poor devils!" he thinks. "No wonder they want a few days off." And for five minutes he is granting and disallowing with an eye on the plausible, and a feeling that he is certainly a fool, and probably a brute.

As the office door is flung open a furnace blast of hot air smites him, and he is struck in the face with the burning grit of a gathering dust storm. The cloth has fallen from the seat in the trap, and as he takes the reins he feels that his nether limbs are impaled on a gridiron. To reach his bungalow he must drive through the city. The streets are deserted, and the burning air is refracted from the walls behind which the unhappy citizens are trying to dose through the day. The thermometer is 123 in the shade, and anything in the sun. The heat has the effect of driving everything out of the white man's head, the office and its responsibilities, the comparative comfort of his bungalow, his wife in the hills, the English mail which he may expect to find on his table. He is simply hanging on in a kind of absent-minded trance. There is staying-power in abstraction.

Arrived at the bungalow, the Presence is admitted by a servant, who opens and closes the door furtively to exclude the pursuing volume of hot air. The very lizard on the wall shrinks from the draught. Inside the house the temperature is 16 deg. lower than in the verandah. All the doors and windows have been shut since seven in the morning.

The Presence has been too hot for many weeks to bother about things of the house, though he has become increasingly aware of a slackness in the menage. To-day he notices that a dozen rats of housekeeping observed under the Memsahib's eye have been neglected. The plate is tarnished; the polish of a table is disfigured by rings left by standing glasses; dishes are carelessly served; all the little refinements of a well-ordered house are being forgotten; and every breach left unproved increases the general decadence. Rag gathers in the heart of the Presence. A tub and tiffin and a long drink have restored vitality. The Khansamah and the Goanese butler are called in.

"What work of coolies is here? Look at this silver and that table; observe the cloth. Do you eat my salary for this? What would the Memsahib say? Would she accept such service?"

"Oh, no, Sahib! This would not do for the Memsahib!"

"Then, why the devil—"

But the Sahib has risen, and the Khansamah has fled with enough consternation in his heart to ensure reform for at least another week.

Sleep under a drowsy, flapping punkah engages the next two hours, during which the intermittent returns of consciousness are the most physically oppressive moments of the day. Dry hot stones seem to be grinding in the head. The throat is parched, while the perspiring neck soaks the pillow.

With an effort the white man shakes off slumber. There is a batch of office files to be assimilated before morning, and they absorb him until a quarter past six, when he ventures out of his fortress. There is no white man within sixty miles, and he has not had a game of polo or tennis for months. There is nothing to do but to sit out and wait the dust and heat of the khaki-coloured plain, adding another cloud to the track of the home-coming cattle. And the Arab, which needs a Pelham by and a pair of hands in the cold weather, slugs along lazily in protest.

The supreme moment of life day comes with the food drink after the evening's exercise. For existence in the hot weather is divided into two states, ice or no ice, conditions as final and distinct as in the most bigoted Calvinist's map of eternity.

The ice-drink mellows one for the trials of the night. If a leaf is stirring, it is better to have one's bed carried out into the garden; but, inside or out, sleep needs a deal of wooing. The brain-fever bird shrieks in crescendo, "brain-fever, brain-fever, brain-fever, brain-fever!" The sacred bull of Siva has broken into the garden and is grunting in the withered rose-bushes. In the neighbouring fields wchins are beating tin to frighten the bats away from the mango trees. The white man lies in the still air without a sheet's covering, for the very rays of the moon seem to emit heat; and as the wheels her car across the sky he must rise and drag his bed further into the shade.

He is not awake, though he hears all the hours strike; he is not asleep, for he knows that he is in bed trying to sleep. His brain, receiving the images of sleep, is only half deceived by them. Intrigues thicken around him. At twelve he despises them as vain menaces; at one he is a little troubled by them; at two they become uncomfortably insistent; at three he is mercifully in their grasp, and at five he is woken by the sun, feeling more tired than at any hour in the twenty-four.

And so another day and another night and other mornings, until the rains bring relief, which is followed by another kind of discomfort, a clammy steaminess, which is more exasperating than any drought. One does not think kindly of India during August and September; but in October the cold weather sets in with rephrys and fragrant scents at night, and Allah showers compensation on exiles who have endured so much.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

Intimations.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

MEMBERS are informed that H.E. Sir F. LUGARD, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to open the "CLUB HOUSE" on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th inst.

T. CHEE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [56]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 350 of 19th May the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 8th inst. "WHITE MONDAY."

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [56]

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia of the Macao, the adjudication by Public Auction, will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL SANATORIUM for a period of THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st July proximo to the end of June, 1911. TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:—
1. Persons desirous of bidding must DEPOSIT with the Provider of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the Sum of \$500 as a PLEDGE of the bona fides of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the lease, immediately after the adjudication.

2. The TENDERS, which must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Provider, must be DELIVERED to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared opened, together with the Deposit Note.

3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.

4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder, immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent IN CASH of ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like value of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; personal bond being unacceptable.

5. The UPSET VALUE of the lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to \$300 a month.

The clauses of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa, where they can be considered by intending tenderers.

ANTONIO MARIA INNOCENCIO

MAHER,

Secretary to the Board of Directors,

Santa Casa da Misericordia.

Dated at Macao,

Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericordia,

12th May, 1908. [543]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c.,

Underwritten and Executed

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [54]

Intimations.

CONFIDENCE.

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand:—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,

BREAKFAST BACON,

CALF'S HEAD & HAM,

PEAS & HAM,

PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,

CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES,

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,

ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [53]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March 1908. [52]

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.

PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES

('HUMBER')

\$100 each

Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

FOR HIRE

from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE FAMOUS HUMBER

CYCLES.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:

35 & 37 DES VOEUX ROAD

Hongkong, 14th May, 1908. [54]

To Let.

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PRADDER STREET.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [548]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

Connaught Road Central

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT50 Cents
" " GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1908.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

The position with regard to the Canton-Hankow railway has of late received somewhat less prominence than its importance would seem to warrant, but the fact that another call is to be made on the shareholders indicates that work in connection with the line is progressing. There is little or no news, however, of what has been accomplished by the company which was formed, to construct the railway and those who invested their money in the line are feeling somewhat anxious about the situation. In the Straits Settlements, a feeling of uncertainty prevails as to the character of Chinese railways generally. Those Chinese who have taken up shares are inclined to question whether everything is as it should be and the Press go the length of warning the Straits Chinese against embarking money in some of the projects for building railways in China. This advice was given by the *Straits Times* because they had no faith in some of the officials who were put in charge of this work, none whatever in their ability to supervise the building of the lines and none whatever in their capacity to manage them when completed. Of the necessity for railways in China, there can be no question, and the success of the lines at present supervised by foreigners is convincing proof that the Chinese readily adapt themselves to the new method of locomotion. But there must be, for a time, foreign supervision and control, just as there was in the Maritime Customs, where the ingrained tendency to peculation is reduced to the minimum. In time, the Chinese will develop a public spirit, perhaps, but that time is not yet, and until they are more ready towards reform in the management, and hear of officials being praised and promoted for their honesty, the Straits Chinese would do well to keep their money in the Straits, under their own control, and utilize it for the development of paying local enterprises. That is a distinct warning against the nature of Chinese railway stock and is not likely to do much good. The only thing is that the newspapers in question do not specify the particular railway to which allusions are made, it is possible that some of the projects are not from Chinese sources, but there is a possibility of this.

shareholders of some of the railway lines in course of construction. Already time has been wasted in preliminary wrangles in the case of lines in which Straits Chinese are connected. If delay were the only cause of complaint the matter would not be so serious. Petitions are being sent to the Board of Posts and Communications at Peking making serious allegations against certain high officials to whom the construction and direction of railways are entrusted. These include the giving out of contracts without calling for tenders, making securities for relatives and friends, engaging as engineers men who have no experience in building railways, and purchasing inferior engines and rolling stock from Japan and not being over-scrupulous as to the amounts paid as commissions to agents who are relatives of the chief official. If these allegations are true and some allowance must be made for the disappointment of prejudiced critics who are not sharing in the plunder, then the fate of some of the railways is settled for a time. Until the Chinese realise their own incapacity to initiate the railway system, there will be a considerable loss of money. This is to be regretted. The Chinese need not consider it a matter of "face." They have had little or no experience of railway construction and management, and need not be ashamed, therefore, to call in the assistance of the foreigner. In due course, they will have learned from experience, and since they are shrewd enough in the management of their own private concerns, there can be little doubt that they will make a success of the railways. To achieve this, there must be changes. The old corrupt hands must go. The younger men, with western education and enlightened ideas of public duty, must be entrusted with the new work, for the parable of putting new wine into old bottles is as true and apt to-day as it was 1900 years ago. The advice is in many respects sound, but it is doubtful whether a greater infusion of young blood would materially alter the situation. Old heads are needed to steady the e-hub-erance of the younger spirits. The question, however, is one which should attract the attention of the Chinese administrators, unless it is desired to do without the financial support of the Straits Chinese.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN inquest was held at the Magistracy, at noon to-day, on the death, which took place, a day or two ago, of a Chinaman, about fifty-five years of age, who was killed by falling into the coal bunker on board the steamer *Hilary*. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

AN Imperial Volunteer Fleet steamer, to be named the *Sakura-maru*, now being built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard at Nagasaki, is to be launched on the 6th inst. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, president of the Imperial Marine Society, the owners of the steamer, will be present at the launch.

THE Japanese Naval Torpedo School is said to have invented a new type of submarine mines, which is now being experimented with at Nagasaki Bay, Yokosuka. The special feature of the mine is that it will sink to the sea bottom automatically after the lapse of a certain fixed period.

ACCORDING to a Yokosuka dispatch, instructions have been received by the Yokosuka Naval Yard from the Minister of the Navy ordering the abandonment of the projected construction of three submarine boats, in order to lessen expenditure. This goes to confirm the rumours that have been in circulation for some time, to the effect that a still further reduction of the expenditure on new undertakings of the army and navy has been decided upon.

NEW regulations governing the purchase of arms and ammunition from foreign firms have recently been drafted by the Peking Government. According to these regulations the purchaser must produce a certificate signed and sealed by his superior official and present this to the consul of the foreign firm from whom it is intended that the purchase shall be made for his countersignature before the purchase is made. Foreign firms, it is hoped, will not conclude sales of arms and ammunition where this countersigned certificate is not produced.

JUST at noon to-day an accident was reported as having taken place in the harbour. A sampan, with only a woman on board, had just left the U.S.S. *Chalmers* and was sailing for Wanchai, when a sudden gust of wind caught her broadside on and overturned her. The accident was seen by some person on board H.M.S. *Tamar*, and a launch sent off to render assistance. The woman was seen clinging to the side of the sampan and was rescued. The boat was then taken in tow and removed to Arsenal Street pier, where the woman was landed.

ACCORDING to the *Japan Mail*, the Russian Government is sending a high officer and an archbishop as well as about 25 junior officers, both military and naval, to attend the ceremony of unveiling the Chukotki (monument to the spirits of the loyal dead) at Port Arthur. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the date of the ceremony, some papers indicating the 15th and some the 10th of June. It is evident that a most hearty welcome is to be given to the Russian visitors. It is thought that General Moltke will represent Japan on the occasion, but the plans of his visit are still uncertain.

The Buildings Bill.

THE QUESTION OF HOUSE
DEMOLITION.
UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS ARGUE AGAINST
NEW CLAUSE.

At the Legislative Council this afternoon, a long and interesting discussion took place over the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Bill, in connection with the suggestion that the upper storey of houses of three or more storeys in height should be demolished where the conditions were of an insanitary character, and that the cost should be partly borne by the owners of the adjacent buildings.

His Excellency the Governor, in introducing this new clause 44 (recalled the circumstances which had led up to the adoption of the proposal, and the fact that a resolution on the subject was adopted at a meeting of the Council in June last year. The question originally arose about four or five years ago when two objections were taken to it, one being on account of the great cost and the other that the other buildings would not stand the strain when the support of the centre house was removed. These difficulties were considered so serious that nothing was done in 1903. The resolution submitted on the subject last year was accepted and a committee was nominated by the Colonial Secretary, who was then in the chair. The committee reported in favour of the demolition of every third house by one storey. Only one member objected to the proposal and that was solely on the structural grounds. In consequence of the report of the committee and the resolutions which had been proposed in the Council it was considered advisable to bring forward this clause.

Mr. Murray Stewart objected to the clause on account of its problematical character as a sanitary improvement and the risk of its proving disastrous to the financial position of the Colony. It was pointed out by those who spoke with authority on the subject that the houses adjacent could not, in many cases, stand the strain which the alterations would impose on the main wall. It was also pointed out that there would be a sloping roof on both sides of the houses which were altered with gutters running into those of the house below. The gutters would be blocked by refuse thrown by the residents of the houses adjacent with the result that the rain water would remain and eventually sink into the walls and impair their strength. On the other hand, with a flat roof it was bound to leak. No cement they could find was impervious to the rain we had in Hongkong. This clause seemed to introduce an element of uncertainty into the value of property in Chinese houses and for that reason, he thought would militate very seriously against the sale of house property. It seemed to him the scheme of resumption was preferable in every way over this idea for which he kept the Government was not responsible for it which they would be held responsible.

Sir Henry Berkeley, in the course of a lengthy speech, seconded the motion that the clause be withdrawn. He impressed upon the Government the advisability of deleting this clause of the Bill altogether thereby saving a great deal of trouble in the future. It was true the clause made its appearance in the Bill as the result of the recommendations of a committee appointed under the conditions referred to by His Excellency. It was also true there was a minority report and that was the report of probably the only person who was practically capable of expressing any opinion that was really of any value in determining the question. That was from the point of view of those who were directly interested, those whom the Bill would immediately touch. It would seriously affect the value of property and the transactions in property. The minority report was the one which should guide the Council in this matter. The question was fully discussed in 1903 and it was the opinion of the then Director of Public Works that it would be an unsatisfactory thing from the point of view of the safety of the building to be affected. It would not be a wise scheme to pull down every third house and it was determined the proper scheme if they could pursue it was for Government to resume blocks of houses in blocks, and affect such a sanitary improvement as might be desired. But the Colony could not afford to do to property what ought to be done. It certainly seemed to him this plan would not affect any sanitary improvement to pull down every third house and create a sink in consequence between the two adjoining houses. He was not drawing any fanciful sketch for it was only yesterday that he had been discussing the question in a house in town. The cost which would be considerable was to be borne by the owners of the houses adjoining. He was informed that the knowledge that an uncertain amount, however varying always large, was liable to be borne by owners of property at the will of the Governor-in-Council, moved by a medical officer, was likely to cause a feeling of unrest and a disinclination to invest in property, and raise an uneasy feeling in the minds of those who had money invested in Chinese property in Hongkong.

Mr. Pollock desired to disclaim the idea that he was the originator of any such clause as that now before the Council. His suggestion was that if any such scheme as that were carried out the Government should bear a considerable part of the cost by raising a loan for the purpose. There was no doubt that considerable expense would be cast upon the owners of adjacent houses in order to make the party well sufficiently strong. The scheme was not the scheme he had suggested, and he regretted to say that the financial provisions suggested to the Council last year.

The Director of Public Works (Colonel Murray Stewart) said that he had been informed that the Bill was not the scheme he had suggested, and he regretted to say that the financial provisions suggested to the Council last year. He had been informed that the Bill was not the scheme he had suggested, and he regretted to say that the financial provisions suggested to the Council last year.

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Mr. Murray Stewart thought it was very curious that houses would under the new condition of things contain more persons than they did at present. It was curious property owners did not see it in that light before.

After some further discussion,

Sir Henry Berkeley said—Why is it that property owners are all against the clause?

The Colonial Secretary—My opinion is property owners don't understand it. I think hon. members should sleep on this clause. Let them take it to bed with them and take it with their tea in the morning.

His Excellency the Governor thought the matter was of such importance that it should be left over till next meeting.

The suggestion was adopted and consideration of the clause postponed.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

CHINAMAN FALLS FROM FERRY BOAT.

A Chinaman, having the appearance of a well-to-do shopkeeper, had a very narrow escape from drowning in the harbour this morning. The man was travelling to Kowloon on board one of the "Star" ferry launches. In mid-harbour, it is surmised, the launch pitched suddenly and the Chinaman, who was sitting on the gunwale, lost his balance and fell into the water.

Immediately the accident was known the ferry was put hard astern, but before her engines had had time to reverse a boat from the Dock Company's tug *David Gillet* was off to the rescue. Willing hands pulled the unfortunate man from the water in an unconscious state. By this time the ferry launch had come up, and Sergeant Davis, of the Water Police Station, assisted by Mr. Dillon, of the Public Works Department, helped to get the Chinaman back aboard the launch again. Dr. Macfarlane, who fortunately was a passenger on board the ferry, rendered first aid. On arrival at Kowloon an ambulance was summoned and the man taken to the station. Later he was sent to hospital in a somewhat better condition.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

CASE AGAINST THE FRENCHMAN OPENS.

The extradition charge against the Frenchman—L. J. F. Desplats—who is accused of the larceny of \$1,500, funds belonging to the French Government, was opened in the Police Court, this afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Kemp presided. The French Consul-General—Mons. G. Liebert—was also present.

His Worship said that he had read the evidence as it was handed to him, but there was no showing that defendant got the money, neither did he understand where the \$1,500 came from.

The French Consul said that accused did not deny that he had taken the money.

His Worship said that did not appear in the evidence.

The French Consul stated that the money was sent to defendant by the Notary.

His Worship—Was the money found on him?

The French Consul—It is very difficult to prove that.

Was the money sent by post?—Yes.

His Worship said further witnesses must be produced. They must get the clerk who made the letter, also the man in the Post Office who delivered the letter.

When this was interpreted to the defendant he stated that he did not deny receiving the money in three separate sums, but he denied embarking it.

The defendant decided to make his statement on oath. When he got into the witness box he handed to the Magistrate a written statement which was in French. An adjournment was then allowed until to-morrow to get the statement translated.

A MONSTER METEOR.

At about 7 o'clock p.m. on the 31st ultimo, a large meteor was seen traversing the sky at Kowloon from south-west to north-west. A streak of what appeared to be white smoke remained for a few minutes after the meteor had disappeared, and the phenomenon created some excitement. Such a meteor is very rarely seen in Japan.

We are informed by a reliable person who is staying on at Kowloon, a lady who witnessed the "spectacle" describes the meteor as resembling a ball of fire crossing the sky, leaving behind it a long luminous trail which remained visible for quite a long time. Meteors, shooting stars, fireballs, or falling stars, as they are variously called, represent one and the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are of varying interest to observe, and the fortunate people of Kowloon could not have had a better place for observation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Ross Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yok, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

ABSENT: His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B.

MINUTES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 24.

It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

SUPPLY BILL. The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a sum of money of one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, to defray the charges of the year 1907.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Agreed. The Bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

MAN MO TEMPLE. The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the transfer of the properties of the Man Mo Temple to the Tung Wa Hospital.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded.

The motion was adopted.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill, and after some slight alteration passed through.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by Dr. Ho Kai, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

OPIMUM EXPORTATION. The Committee stage of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium to China, was not proceeded with this afternoon.

SALE OF POISONS. The Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the registration of Chemists and Druggists and to regulate the Sale of Poisons, passed through Committee.

In the course of the consideration of the Bill in Committee, Dr. Ho Kai introduced a new clause providing that medical men who were practising, and dispensing at present should be allowed to do so in future. It was not desirable that strangers holding certain diplomas which were not recognised should come in and dispense medicines.

The Colonial Secretary—That is a system of protection.

Dr. Ho Kai—It is a form of protection for those who have been dispensing for so long that we should not deprive them of the privilege of dispensing.

The Colonial Secretary—You would allow the Hongkong men to be favoured but you would not qualify the men who come in afterwards. That is protection for the Medical College of Hongkong.

Dr. Ho Kai said he simply proposed to make provision for those already in practice here.

The Colonial Treasurer held that it was only sought to protect the people by keeping unqualified men from being allowed to dispense. Eventually the amendment was withdrawn, the Bill as it stood being sufficient to meet the requirements.

The third reading was postponed for a week.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL. Council resumed committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903.

APJOURNMENT. The Council then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:

TIPO LAND OFFICE. A sum of six thousand dollars to aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings, Land Office at Tai Po.

This was all the business.

THE YARN PRIZE TICKET SCHEME.

SALE OF TICKETS AT HONGKONG ABANDONED. On Saturday, 23rd ult., a meeting of the Cotton Spinning Association was held at the Oatka Hotel, when the following resolutions were adopted:

1.—The Association shall provide a fund for encouraging the export of cotton yarn to Hongkong and other foreign countries, with the exception of China, and this shall take the place of the issue of prize tickets. Encouragement money will be given at the rate of 75 per cent, and will be payable on the presentation of the export certificates.

2.—The above resolution shall come into force on the day on which it is adopted.

3.—The encouragement money shall only be payable on cotton exported within fifteen days after the expiration of the second term of the issue of prize tickets.

4.—The Association shall provide a fund for encouraging the export of cotton yarn to Hongkong and other foreign countries, with the exception of China, and this shall take the place of the issue of prize tickets. Encouragement money will be given at the rate of 75 per cent, and will be payable on the presentation of the export certificates.

5.—The Association shall provide a fund for encouraging the export of cotton yarn to Hongkong and other foreign countries, with the exception of China, and this shall take the place of the issue of prize tickets. Encouragement money will be given at the rate of 75 per cent, and will be payable on the presentation of the export certificates.

6.—The Association shall provide a fund for encouraging the export of cotton yarn to Hongkong and other foreign countries, with the exception of China, and this shall take the place of the issue of prize tickets. Encouragement money will be given at the rate of 75 per cent, and will be payable on the presentation of the export certificates.

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The Shatin Murder.

SOME INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompers listened to the arguments raised in the Supreme Court, this morning, on behalf of the three men who were found guilty last week by a jury of killing two men and a boy on the Kuo Yum mountain on the 2nd December, 1906. At the conclusion of this sensational trial, which lasted six days, it will be remembered that Dr. Ho Kai, counsel for the prisoners, asked for the arrest of judgment on the ground that certain evidence was improperly admitted during the trial. The Chief Justice granted the application and to-day was fixed to hear arguments on both sides.

The Attorney-General (Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.C.), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, were for the defence.

When the proceedings opened there were a good number of spectators, including many Europeans, in the Court.

Dr. Ho Kai said he appeared for the defence, and with him Mr. Slade, who would lead and open the case for the prisoners.

Mr. Slade then proceeded to address the Court. He stated that this was the hearing of a motion for the arrest of judgment, given on the verdict of a jury, on the ground that evidence which had been duly objected to, was improperly admitted. The evidence referred to was that given by Detective Sergeant Wilden, which was objected to by the defence.

The Attorney-General—The objection was taken by the Court.

Mr. Slade—The evidence was objected to. It is the duty of the Court to object to any evidence which may be improper.

Counsel then read the evidence given by the detective sergeant at the trial, beginning from the time he went to the scene of the tragedy, the opening of a camphor-wood box in the house of one of the prisoners, and the finding of a watch belonging to one of the murdered men. (Certain other facts, Mr. Slade pursued, came out, showing that the sergeant visited the house not in uniform and was accompanied by other police officers. It was clear that the men knew he was a police officer. It appeared also that the police officer had no warrant of any kind, neither for the apprehension of the prisoner, nor for searching of the premises. It was clear that he gave no caution of any kind to the prisoners before asking them questions or searching their premises; and Mr. Slade submitted that it was clear that the sergeant in doing what he did was guilty of a grossly illegal act.)

The Police Judge—What in? In making the arrest or entering the premises?

Mr. Slade said it was for entering the premises, and the sergeant was liable to be charged with burglary. No man, he said, can enter another man's house and take away a watch without authority. If so, that person is guilty of house-breaking.

The Attorney-General—We are not deciding that charge.

Mr. Slade said it was pertinent. The officer had no authority for entering the house. If he had a warrant to go into the house he may do so, otherwise he may not do so. Without the authority of a warrant a police officer is no better than a private individual so far as entering a private house is concerned. The evidence of Sergeant Wilden having been obtained in the manner he had already detailed, the question was whether the evidence on the whole could be received, by reason of it being illegally and improperly obtained; and also whether such portion of that evidence was in fact an admission, or as it is termed in criminal cases, a confession by the prisoner, could be admitted as evidence against him. Unless the prosecution could prove that the confession was given voluntarily then that was to be excluded. The whole performance was illegal. If the Court found that the illegality was such as to taint the evidence—

The Police Judge—Supposing the house was entered, nothing was said to the prisoners, but something was found, what then?

Mr. Slade said it depended how far the illegality made the evidence suspicious. He then went on to say that if the Court found that the evidence was improperly obtained then the verdict must go.

The Attorney-General stated that his submission was that in the first place the evidence was clearly admissible, and proceeded to cite authorities at length. He maintained that the confession of the prisoner which was made to the sergeant when the watch was found was voluntarily made. The confession the prisoner made was that the box in which the watch was found belonged to him. The Attorney-General contended that the evidence was admissible and he would bring abundant authorities to show that it was. The finding of the box and watch in any event was admissible irrespective of anything else.

The proceedings were adjourned.

ACCORDING to a Seoul despatch, a detachment of the Japanese expeditionary force, thirty strong, encountered about one thousand Koreans in South-eastern Korea on Monday and was compelled to retire. A sergeant, an interpreter, and the remainder only escaped with great difficulty. The Korean Government has again prohibited the sale in Korea of a number of journals published by Koreans abroad.

In view of the vast area of land occupied by the poppy in the Province of Shensi, His Highness Duke Tei, the President of the Ministry of Finance, sent Mr. Chuan Shui, a councillor of the Ministry of Agriculture, to Shensi to investigate the possibility of reducing the area in accordance with the general scheme of reduction. It is reported that Mr. Chuan Shui has been successful in his mission.

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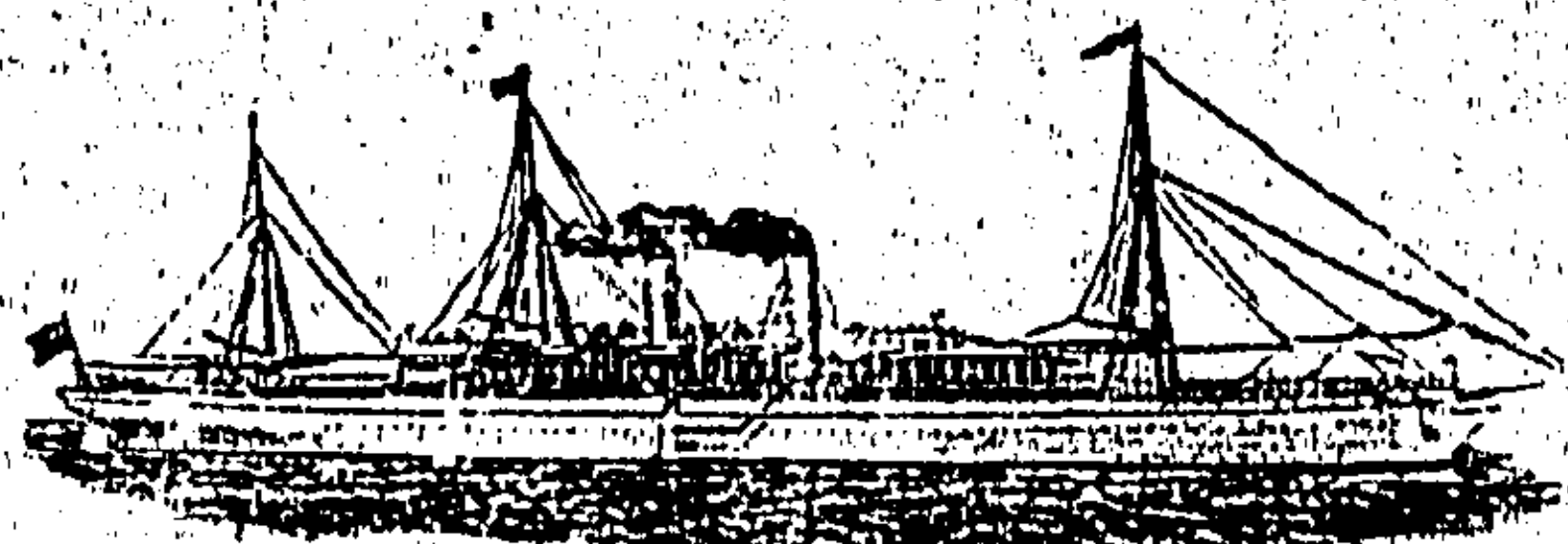
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The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

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"LENNOX"	3,700	THURSDAY, June 18th	July 17th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 4th	July 25th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th	Aug. 4th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 25th	Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPERESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

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For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA LAISANG	FRIDAY, 5th June, 3 P.M.	
MANILA	LOOYANGSANG	FRIDAY, 5th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOY SANG	SATURDAY, 6th June, Noon.
MANILA via AMOY	YUE NSANG	WEDNESDAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NANSANG	TUESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.

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The steamers Kuisang, Namang and Pookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For STEAMERS To SAIL.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th June, 9 A.M.
CEBU & LOILO	"SUNGEIANG"	9th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	9th " "
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	9th " "
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KURIOHAW"	11th " "
NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	11th " "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	13th " 9 A.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN and other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TSHAN"	15th " 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cabin—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 13th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN." Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [564]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE" 8th June, 1908.

For Freight and further Information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [468]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.O., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Shawmut	9,606	Roberts	1908, 6th June.
Tremont	9,606	Garlick	1st July.
Swanwick	6,332	Shotton	23rd July.
Kumerik	6,332	Cowley	19th Aug.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

ATTENDANCE AND DINING, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Storage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [19-20]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd June, 1908.

To be followed by

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

sailing on or about 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908. [557]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANO"

will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [540]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$4.

Meals, \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YOUNG & CO., LD.,

and

SHIP ON S.S. CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

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(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

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Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Brimley*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on 26th July, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908. [7]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIE"

Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 8th June. For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. MALIN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. [14]

Notice of Firm

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GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [47]

Intimations.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

F. KAWASAKI.

GRADUATE of KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL.

No. 36C, PRAVA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG.

Telephone 564.

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT

OF

BERI-BERI AND RHEUMATISM.

Attends at Patients' Residence.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. [793]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [55]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than the Rates (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong Telegraph, Ltd., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 28th May, 1908, per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 19

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup—Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 25

Bullock's Brains—Know, per set 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li, each 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li, 55

" Head—Ngau Tau 80

" Heart—Ngau Sum, per lb 14

" Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok, each 10

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu, 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei, 17

" Liver—Ngau Con, 12

" Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To, 7

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok, set \$1.00

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai, 22

" Leg—Yeung Pei, 22

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau, 20

Pigs' Chitterlings—Chi cheong, 23

" Brains—Chi Kow, per set 22

" Feet—Chi Keok, 12

" Fry—Chi Chak, 13

" Head—Chi Tau, 15

" Heart—Chi Sum, each 9

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu, pair 7

" Liver—Chi Kon, 24

" Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwai, 18

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk, 23

" Leg—Chu Pei, 23

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau, 18

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau, 50

" Keok, 50

" Heart—Yeung Sum, each 6

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu, 10

" Liver—Yeung Con, 22

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai, 22

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau, 20

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau, 24

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk, 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong, 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai, 28

" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai, 30

" Ducks—Ap, 20

" Doves—Pan Kau, each 18

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan, per doz. 18

" Fowls, Canton—Kai, 32

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai, 28

" Geese—Ngo, 20

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye, 20

" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye, 20

" Muskrat—Wong Keng, each 18

" Hare—Tin Chai, 18

" Partridge—Che Khoo, 25

" Pheasant—Shao Kai, pair 28

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup, each 28

" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup, 25

" Quail—Um-Chun, 29

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk, dozen 29

" Snipe—Sa Chui, each 29

" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung, per lb 55

" Hen—Na, 45

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, S

THE EMPIRE CADETS' MATCH.

SUCCESS OF NATAL SCHOOLBOYS.

The annual shooting competition between the cadets of the various public schools of the British Empire always provides a very interesting struggle, and in, besides, a most useful lesson in practical Imperialism. It would, indeed, be difficult to conceive a more efficacious method of bringing home to boys the size and meaning of the Empire than such competitions as these, where the representatives of public schools from England and all her colonies meet in friendly rivalry at the butts.

It would have fired the imagination of Macaulay to read that King's School, from Paramatta in Australia, just beat Bournemouth School in a shooting match. It is gratifying to find so many schools from Africa and Australia competing; among the twenty-one highest scorers in 1907 were also one school each from India, New Zealand, and Bermuda; and one, curiously enough, from Jersey.

Charterhouse and Rugby have hitherto done most in upholding the honour of English schools in shooting, and they have won the competition three times between them. But of late years South Africa has annexed the laurels, Hilton College, Natal, winning in 1906.

Last year the success of South Africa was still more marked. Pietermaritzburg School came out first with a fine score, while the four schools next on the list comprised one from Cape Colony and three from Natal. The best position among the English schools was obtained by Rugby, who were seventh.

The ever-present stimulus which the native danger gives to the military spirit in Natal may have something to do with her striking success in these competitions during the last two years. Twice during these years the cadets of Natal have seen the machibudo of the country called upon to take up arms and meet a threatened crisis. And in more than one instance the school cadets have assumed the duties of town guards, or special reserves, while the older men were at the front. It is small wonder, in these circumstances, that the Natal schoolboys have proved themselves the best shots in such an Empire competition. The practical value of the cadet movement has been proved in Natal, and the example may well stimulate the spread of this idea of military training in schools, both at home and in the other colonies.—P. M. G.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	119 5/16
Do. demand	119 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	119 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	233
America—Bank T.T.	43 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	181
India T.T.	134 1/2
Do. demand	135
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	77
Japan—Bank T.T.	87 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	107 1/2
4 months' sight L/C.	119 11/16
6 months' sight L/C.	119 13/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 months' sight do.	45 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	119 15/16
4 months' sight—France	233
6 months' sight	230
4 months' sight Germany	181
Bar Silver	24 5/16
Bank of England rate	24 1/2
Sovereign	511.08

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen in Japan, and fallen elsewhere, particularly over the China coast.

The depression lying over N.E. Japan yesterday, has moved into the Pacific.

An elongated depression lies over S. China between Tongking and the mouth of the Yangtze.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Boni's.

Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day, 2.8 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. wind, fresh or strong; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, S. winds, fresh or strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

The Ships Passed Canal.

28th April—Bangkok, Louisa, Oofack; Prince Heinrich, Suruga. 1st May—Princess Alice, Tonkin, Ava, Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado Maru, Matsu, 5th May—Nippon, Delaport, Borneo, Palma, Kotsroma, Valenta. 8th May—Aja, Glenloch, Dortmund, Sardinia, Kintuck, Pak Ling, Tourane, 12th May—Kintuck, Benbow, Calho, Montrose. 15th May—Denmark, Polynesian, Bango Maru, P. R. Lufbold, Tamba Maru, Antiochus, Naruru, Franko, 19th May—Asiatic, Delavau, Glavin, Pokuwar, Asen, 22nd May—Albano, Antares, Arden, 24th May—Bismarck, Sado, Sado, Indragura, Iken, Irtia, Janan, Loftham, 26th May—Calend, Benildi, Sambla, Pothum, 29th May—Calend, Montemaryshire, Saxonia, Inaba Maru, Kaogchi Maru, 2nd June—Geben, Ellabala, Rikmaru, Nori.

Arrivals at Home—28th April—Plinkiki, Fing Laidi, Sankhi Maru, Slavonia. 1st May—Polynesian, Pokuwar, 5th May—Sankhi Maru, 12th May—Sankhi Maru, 15th May—Sankhi Maru, 19th May—Sankhi Maru, 22nd May—Sankhi Maru, 24th May—Sankhi Maru, 26th May—Sankhi Maru, 29th May—Sankhi Maru, 2nd June—Sankhi Maru, 5th June—Sankhi Maru, 8th June—Sankhi Maru, 11th June—Sankhi Maru, 14th June—Sankhi Maru, 17th June—Sankhi Maru, 20th June—Sankhi Maru, 23rd June—Sankhi Maru, 26th June—Sankhi Maru, 29th June—Sankhi Maru, 2nd July—Sankhi Maru, 5th July—Sankhi Maru, 8th July—Sankhi Maru, 11th July—Sankhi Maru, 14th July—Sankhi Maru, 17th July—Sankhi Maru, 20th July—Sankhi Maru, 23rd July—Sankhi Maru, 26th July—Sankhi Maru, 29th July—Sankhi Maru, 2nd August—Sankhi Maru, 5th August—Sankhi Maru, 8th August—Sankhi Maru, 11th August—Sankhi Maru, 14th August—Sankhi Maru, 17th August—Sankhi Maru, 20th August—Sankhi Maru, 23rd August—Sankhi Maru, 26th August—Sankhi Maru, 29th August—Sankhi Maru, 2nd September—Sankhi 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